

Gc
929.2
V35203v
1598249

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

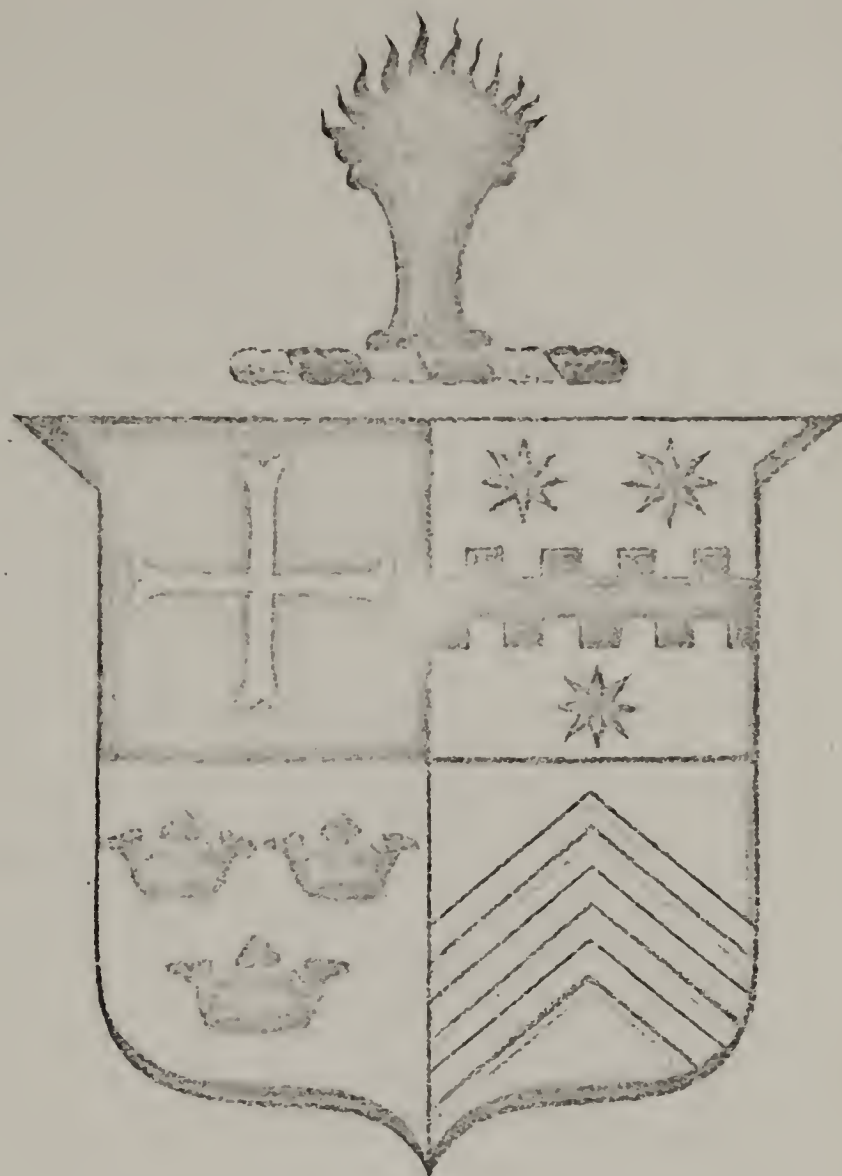
GC

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01436 9158

m



VAN RENSSELAER

COAT-OF-ARMS

removed 1451

The
VAN RENSSELAER MANOR

ADDRESS DELIVERED
AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NEW YORK BRANCH

OF

THE ORDER OF COLONIAL LORDS
OF MANORS IN AMERICA

Held in the City of New York
April 24, 1915

BY
KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER

Reprinted in 1929

WITH SOME ADDITIONS

BY
MISS FLORENCE VAN RENSSELAER

And Others

BALTIMORE
1929

RENSSELAERWYCK

Granted as a Patroonship to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 1st.....	January 12, 1630
Land purchased from the Indians.....	August 16, 1630
The New Netherlands were surrendered to the English September 24, 1664. All authority and privileges of Rensselaerwyck were confirmed to Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 1st, the third Director, acting for the Patroon, by Governor Nicolls, representing the Duke of York.....	October 18, 1664
These privileges and authority were renewed and confirmed by Governor Nicolls.....	October 12, 1665
Governor Dongon, representing the Duke of York, continued Governor Nicolls' patent.....	October 17, 1685
Queen Anne issued a new patent to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 3rd, carrying with it the law of entail and continuing the Manor of Rensselaer.....	May 20, 1704

RENSSELAERWYCK

Patroonship and Manor

In preparing by request this brief sketch of Rensselaerwyck, I am indebted to Mrs. Martha J. Lamb and other historians of New York for their accounts of the patroonship and manor.

For the foundation of the Manor, and its long and flourishing career in the very heart of a republican state, is one of the themes which will never fail to interest the student both of law and of history.

It was created at the beginning of the rise of the famous Dutch West India Company, to which New York owes its origin.

This Company was invested with enormous powers. It was authorized to conquer provinces and countries, form alliances with native princes, build forts, project plantations, appoint officers and administer justice—subject to the approval of the States-General of Holland.

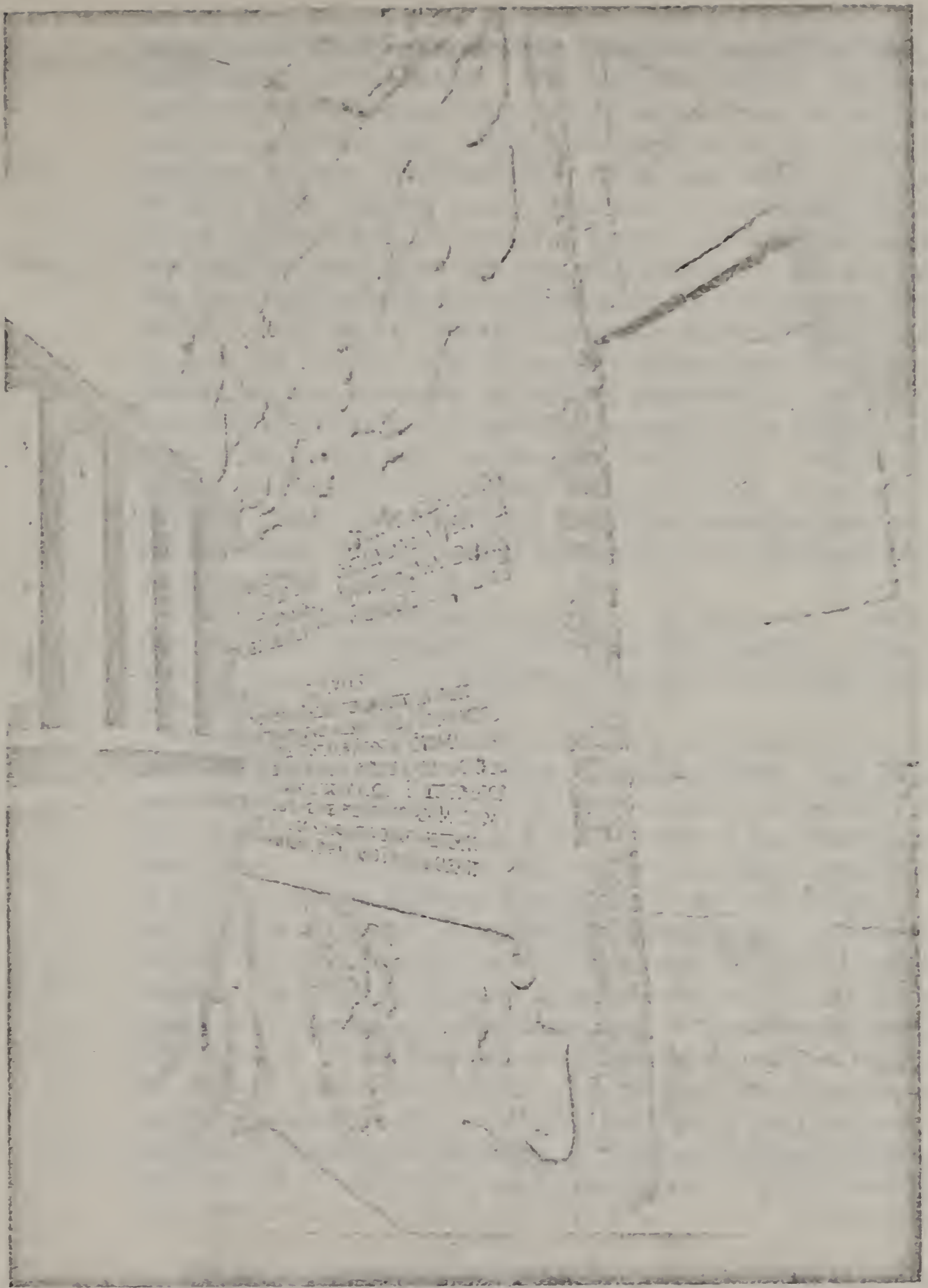
Its governing body was the college of XIX, consisting of nineteen delegates from five chambers of managers, located in the five principal Dutch cities. The Amsterdam Chamber furnished eight of the nineteen delegates. Great care was exercised in the selection of the directors for each chamber and men only of wealth and the highest known integrity were eligible for the trust. The eight chosen men, who were placed over the affairs of the Amsterdam Chamber, commanded the entire confidence of the nation. One of these was Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the founder of Rensselaerwyck.

The original Manor of the family in Holland is still called Rensselaer, and is about three miles south-east of Nykerk in Guilderland.

It was originally a "Reddergoed," the possession of which conferred nobility. Mr. Eugene Schuyler in writing of his travels in Holland says that "there was scarcely a church that I visited in Guilderland that did not have, somewhere the Van Rensselaer arms on the tombstones, either alone or quartered with others; and I could trace on some stone farm buildings—which remain on the old Manor—the Family Crest."

The Van Rensselaer family in Holland had been of note for generations before the founding of the Dutch West India trading company not only for their estates and accompanying wealth, but for their valor, as they fought bravely when their services were needed to defend their country, and Hendrick, the father of Kiliaen, was killed at Ostend in 1602, during the war with Spain, and with his twin brother, who had been killed the year before, is buried beneath the Church at Nykerk, the flat tombstone giving the rank of Captain to each, with a number of Coats of Arms and an epitaph of praise for their courageous acts. The death of Hendrick left Kiliaen a minor and not of an age to look after the property which he inherited, and in accordance with the custom of that time his uncle, Wolfert Van Biljer, as nearest relative, took him to instruct him in such matters and also with the hope of interesting him in his own business which was that of diamonds in which he had invested 100,000 guilders and supplied the Imperial Court and also the smaller Courts of Germany, Austria and Bohemia. The tradition is that Wolfert Van Biljer was murdered by a jealous courtier when on a mission at court where he was a favorite and frequently stayed with his Royal Master and friend. In this way the responsibilities of his uncle's affairs devolved upon young Kiliaen who had arrived at his majority and was able to manage not only the business for his uncle's heirs but his own estate, and also to enter into the affairs of his country, which led to the founding of the Dutch West India Company. The Dutch Government had established a Colony at New Amsterdam in 1614/15 and the Half Moon had made her memorable trip up the Hudson and Fort Orange was begun.

The Amsterdam Chamber was intrusted with the duty of beginning settlements in America. The States-General, June 21, 1623, arranged a law styled the "Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions." Its intent was to induce capitalists to remove to America. It promised to make a great feudal chieftain, with the title of Patroon, of any member of the Company who would found a colony in the new territory; he would be invested with full property rights, and endowed with baronial honors; he might appoint his own civil, military and judiciary officers, and administer the laws in person at his option; his tenants would owe him fealty and military service as vassals; his estate would be constituted a manor, or, in Dutch parlance, a patroonship, with privileges similar to those of a baron in England. This



STONE SLAB ON THE TOMB OF HENDRICK VAN RENSSELAER, KILLED AT
OSTEND JUNE 6TH, 1602, AND OF HIS TWIN BROTHER, JOHAN
From the Old Church at Nykerk, Holland

feudal charter contained 31 articles, and not the least among its promises was the importation of slaves (negro) for the great landholders of the future. The directors argued that strong inducements were required to tempt men across the seas into a region of uncertainties. While the question of the charter was pending, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer sent three of his own vessels to New York, bearing agents instructed to ascertain the most desirable situations for manorial grants, not only for himself, but for three or four of his associate directors. He was one of the most enterprising and influential of the Company's officers, and twice during its history is known to have advanced money to save its credit. His ships were frequently placed at the disposal of the Company in sudden emergencies, and in other ways contributing to its material prosperity, he seems to have been an important factor of the great institution. His American agents executed their business with discretion, securing three immense tracts of land—one in Delaware—the one on the Hudson about Albany, called Rensselaerwyck—and one in New Jersey named "Pavonia."

The Van Rensselaer patroonship is the only one of the three that survived the changes of the next half century. The land was purchased from the Indians in due form, the larger portions of it during the year 1630.¹

Rensselaerwyck was forty miles long and twenty-four miles wide, the Hudson River dividing it into two parts. Van Rensselaer founded his patroonship at the confluence of the two rivers, The Mohawk and Hudson. Upon the site of his baronial acres have since arisen numerous thriving towns, villages and cities—of which are Lansingburg, Greenbush, Troy and Albany. He sent over settlers and their families, servants and merchandise; and as early as the autumn of 1630 a score of habitations were erected. A small settlement close about the fort at Albany, claimed by the West India Company, was called Beverwyck. (Bevertown). Van Rensselaer's property surrounded this, and his colony grew, multiplied, and became prosperous—more notably prosperous than any other portion of the province. It attracted exceptional attention in Holland through published descriptions of its fertility and productions. Van Rensselaer's ships were continually arriving with planters and appurtenances.

¹ The actual document of sale under date Aug. 13, 1630 is in possession of I. N. Phelps Stokes, Esq. of N. Y.



KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST
1595-1646

1st Patroon of Rensselaerwyck

From a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold

Anno 1650 die 13 Augusti

By Directeur ende Raedt in Nieu-Nederlands, Residerende op't Eysland de Kana Satas ende t'fort.

[illegible]

Peter Elmütz Director
 Jacob Elmütz
 Jacob Elmütz
 Jan Jan Jan
 Symon Elmütz
 Nijker Gemein

Wijse en dracht met myn eynde
want gescheedyt is daer aduice
van den overstaet d'eer van het
en myn overstaet en de overstaet
gauen myn overstaet. Als
boes

(dracht) die die overstaet



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL DEED FROM THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW NETHERLANDS TO KILLAEEN VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST—DATED AUGUST 13, 1630
Formerly in the possession of I. N. Phelps Stokes, now deposited in the New York Public Library

The ground was tilled and comfortable houses were built, schools and churches established, and order and method were everywhere apparent.

The patroon had his own flag and owed allegiance only to Holland, not to the Dutch Governor appointed in the interests of the Company, who was installed in the town of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. This flag was orange with the family coat-of-arms in the center and the white cross with the inscription, "Niemand Zonder"—"No man without it"—beneath it. The crest represents a brazier with flames and was granted to the family by William, the Silent, Prince of Orange, in 1581, in commemoration of the fact that their brazier over the gateway of the house in Amsterdam burned more brightly than the others when William returned from a defeat of the Spanish troops under the Duke of Alba.

When the patroonship was about ten years old every other part of the province was in distress through bloody Indian wars and incompetent rulers, but peace and comfort reigned at Rensselaerwyck. The region about Manhattan Island was desolated, and the terror-stricken inhabitants who escaped the scalping knife huddled in the fort for protection. The winter of 1643 was one of the coldest on record; the suffering people were half clad and half starved—in absolute despair. At this critical moment one of Van Rensselaer's ships sailed up the bay, bearing a cargo of goods for the Patroon's colony at Rensselaerwyck.

As the Patroonship in the natural course of events grew into an independent power, the West India Company were fearful it would prove injurious to the interests of the province, and made overtures to the Patroon to cede some of his rights to the corporation. He was satisfied to let things move as they had done; and being familiar with the immunities claimed for manors and municipalities in Europe, he exacted all the feudal privileges which had been granted. When the Company found he could not be brought over, instructions were given to the new Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, to circumscribe his jurisdiction as far as possible.

Nor far from this date Van Rensselaer died. His home was in Amsterdam and he died in Amsterdam. His 2nd wife was Anna, daughter of Johannes Van Wely to whom he was married in 1627, while the West India Company in which he figured so conspicuously was in the noontide of its wonderful career. She was a woman of property, and of great personal beauty. Her



KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 3RD
From a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold

eight children, four sons, and four daughters, were all young at the time of her husband's death, and she survived him a full quarter of a century. Even Johannes, the eldest, was not yet of age, and was by his father's will left under the guardianship of Johannes Van Wely, his grandfather, and ex-governor Woulter Von Twiller, his cousin, whose sister he afterwards married. The guardians of the young Patroon, who were also the executors of the Van Rensselaer estate, selected Herr Brandt Arent Van Slechtenhorst, the scion of a very ancient Holland family to manage the affairs of Rensselaerwyck, and he was soon at his post.

At the recent annual meeting of the Huguenot Society Dr. Griffiths, the historian, in a conversation remarked that he thought the success of Rensselaerwyck was in a large measure due to the fact that the first Patroon peopled his colony from his own tenantry and from his fellow church members. This insured the loyalty and devotion of the colony to their chief. This loyal feeling is strongly shown in the famous controversy which waged between Governor Stuyvesant and the Director Van Slechtenhorst.

It would take too much time to enter into the details but the energies of the bold and resolute Van Slechtenhorst were bent upon undeviating loyalty to the Patroon in resisting any attempt to question his right to rule. In the elements of leadership and in will-power he was not inferior to Stuyvesant, and the two remarkable men were presently in a sharp conflict. The governor sent a written order that no buildings should be erected by the Patroon within 600 paces of the fort at Albany. Van Slechtenhorst paid no attention to the mandate. A sheriff was then sent up the Hudson to prevent the erection of a fort for the Patroon on Beeren Island. The quartermaster of Rensselaerwyck in his turn entered a formal complaint for the "meddlesome interference," saying the fort was only to exclude the "canker of freedom from the colonie of Rensselaerwyck," and it was completed, cannon planted, and the Patroon's flag hoisted. The next document informs us that Govert Loockermans, of the sloop "Good Hope," was ordered to strike its colors while passing Beeren Island, and not obeying, a shot was fired from the feudal fortress through the sloop's mainsail.

Matters were approaching a crisis. Stuyvesant's willing hands were full in straightening all sorts of crooked affairs for a short time after he reached the little Dutch dorp which is now



FORT CRAILO

our great metropolis. But as soon as other duties permitted he went to Rensselaerwyck with a military escort. Arriving at the fort he summoned Van Slechtenhorst into his presence to answer for contempt of authority who came at once and charged Stuyvesant with proceeding contrary to all ancient order and usage, as if *he* the governor, was lord of the Patroon's colony! Stuyvesant retorted with offended dignity, and Van Slechtenhorst retorted in turn.

Stuyvesant said the buildings were objectionable, and endangered the fort, and Van Slechtenhorst declared hotly, that the soil on which they stood belonged to the Patroon, and that the governor's argument was a mere pretext, and used several forcible expressions in Dutch, difficult to translate into good English. No definite results were obtained, and the parting was in high temper on both sides. As soon as Stuyvesant sailed for New York Van Slechtenhorst continued his improvements, precisely as before.

Stuyvesant was perplexed. But he never lacked the courage to carry out to the very letter the peculiar policy of the Company; and the insubordination of Van Slechtenhorst was becoming notorious.

It was a curious spectacle. A legally established government within a government, with prerogatives of sovereignty and baronial appendages, akin to a principality. The child was too much for the parent. What to do about it was a problem!

News travelled slowly in those primitive days, and Stuyvesant before proceeding to extremities, desired to consult the Amsterdam chamber.

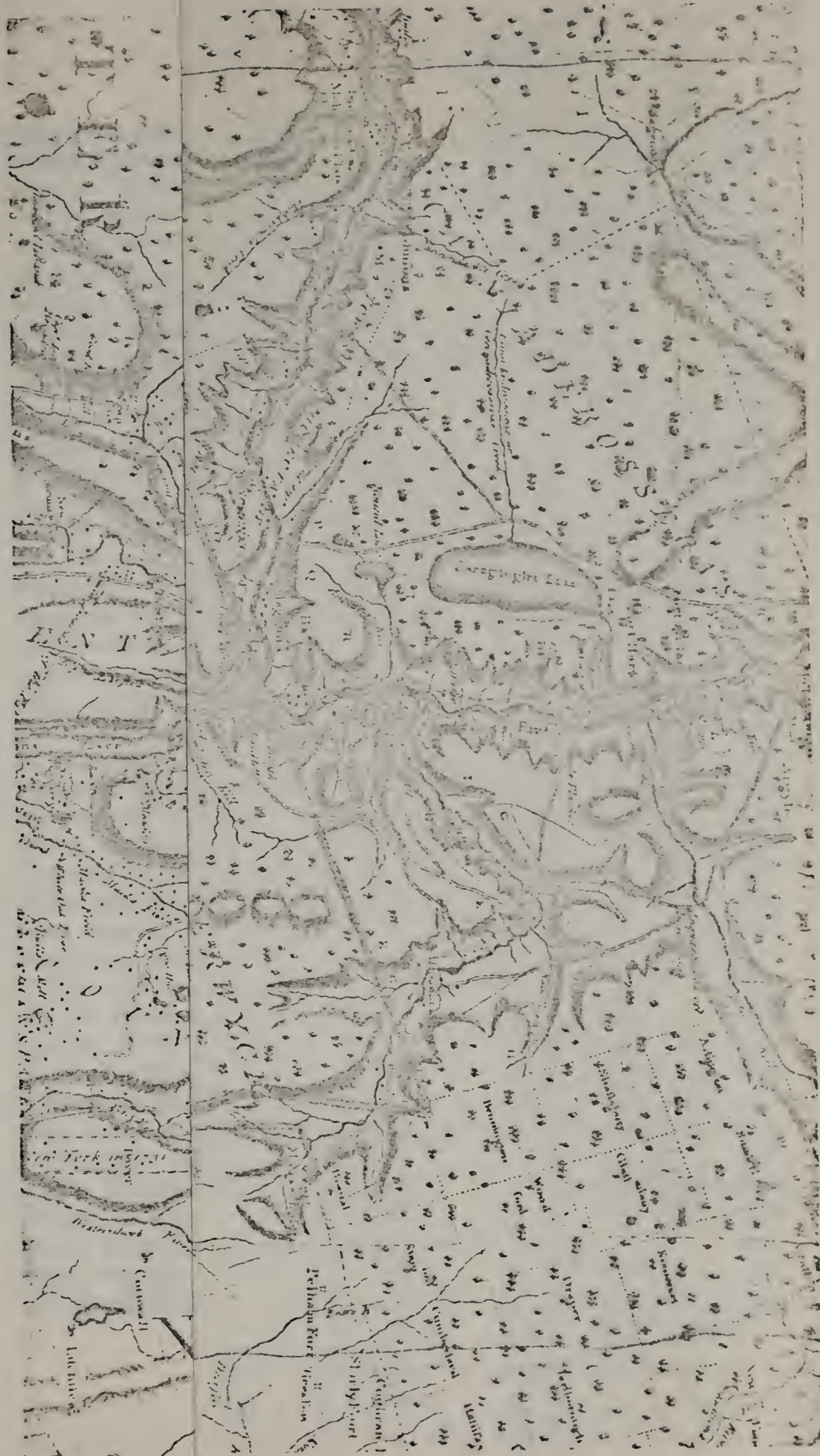
To make a long story short Van Slechtenhorst was finally captured, brought to New York and imprisoned for four months in the fort on the Battery from which he made his escape by secreting himself on a sloop bound for Albany.

Once more at Rensselaerwyck, he caused the oath of allegiance to the Patroon and his representatives to be taken by all the householders and freedmen of the baronial colony, in order to hold more firmly the populous little village about the fort.

Soldiers were sent by Stuyvesant and he himself arrived, and sent orders to the manor-house for the Patroon to strike his flag. Van Slechtenhorst refused peremptorily. The soldiers who bore the order then entered the grounds, fired a volley from their loaded muskets, and hauled down the flag themselves. Stuyvesant proceeded to erect a court of justice in the village



JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST
From a portrait in the possession of Mrs. Benjamin W. Arnold



OR, ENGINEER, 1775



PART OF A MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK, SURVEYED BY CAPTAIN MONTRESOR, ENGINEER, 1775
 In the possession of the New York Historical Society

apart from the independence of the court of the manor; the notice was torn down in a twinkling, and a proclamation asserting the Patroon posted in its place.

The course of Stuyvesant was variously criticised, but it severed the village of Beverwyck, the germ of the present city of Albany, from the estate of the Van Rensselaers. The controversy in due course of events was brought before the States-General, in Holland, who inclined to favor the Patroon.

After the English came into possession of New York, Nicolls, the English governor ordered the renewal of all land patents. Jeremias Van Rensselaer created a buzz of excitement by claiming Albany as a part of Rensselaerwyck. Nicolls declined to admit the claim, referring the question to the Duke of York. It continued unsettled until 1673, when New York was retaken by the Dutch, and then, at that late day, came an order from the States-General for the restoration of Beverwyck to the Patroon. Before obedience could be enforced, New York was again an English province; but the same order was issued by the Duke of York's law council in England, and Sir Edmund Andros was instructed to deliver up the village to the Patroon, who was authorized to levy a tax of three beavers on each dwelling house for thirty years, and afterwards such an amount as could be agreed upon with the inhabitants. Andros never executed the order, and his successor, Governor Dongan, said "it was all wrong for the second best town of the government to be in the hands of any particular man." He visited the Patroon in person, and made formal purchase of a concession of his feudal rights over the miniature capital of our State, and from thence sixteen miles into the country westward. The next year (1686) Albany was incorporated into a city.

The valiant and irrepressible Van Slechtenhorst was succeeded in the directorship by Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, a half brother of the second Patroon, Johannes. The latter had once or twice visited his great possessions in New York, but he had resided in Holland. Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer was twenty-two years of age at this time, and notwithstanding that Stuyvesant pronounced him frivolous was very popular. Philip Petersen Schuyler was also twenty-two when he reached Albany in the early part of 1650. The first important event in his career thereafter (of which we have any definite knowledge) was his marriage to Margretta, one of the daughters of Van Slechtenhorst. The wedding festivities in the manor-house



MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER

From a portrait by Gilbert Stuart in the possession of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 5th

on the 12th day of December, 1650 brought together all the best people of the province. The bride herself was twenty-two, and resembled her father in many ways; she was fully his equal in independence of spirit and force of character. Mrs. Schuyler had two daughters. Gertrude was the wife of Stephenus Van Cortlandt, the mayor of New York City. Alida, was next to Gertrude in point of age, and at seventeen married Rev. Nicholaus Van Rensselaer, the eighth child of the first Patroon and brother of the second. He was an ordained clergyman, who had been licensed by Charles II to preach in the Dutch church at Westminster, and came to New York recommended by James, Duke of York, to fill one of the Dutch pulpits in the province. His familiar acquaintance with Charles commenced when the latter was an exile in Holland, whose restoration to the throne he predicted. Soon after that happy event, Van Rensselaer was appointed chaplain to the Dutch embassy in England, where he was quickly recognized by the King, who presented him with a gold snuff-box with his royal portrait on the lid. The dominie died in Albany. His widow in 1673 married Robert Livingston, the founder of the Livingston family in America. Thus not only the Schuylers but the whole race of Livingston, also one of the leading branches of the Van Cortlandts, as well as many of the Van Rensselaers, trace their descent from the courageous and able Van Slechtenhorst.

In 1658 Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer returned to Holland, where he married and remained. His next brother Jeremias succeeded him as Director of Rensselaerwyck, and for sixteen years managed its affairs with discretion and acceptance. His portrait represents a singularly handsome man. He acquired great influence among the Indians, and won sincere respect of the French in Canada. His correspondence, which still exists, shows native talent and enormous industry. He presided over the Landtag, or Diet, that assembled in New York City about five months before the surrender of the province, it having been called by Stuyvesant to discuss the precarious condition of affairs and give advice. His wife, Maria, was the daughter of Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, the first of the family in New York; their daughter Maria Van Rensselaer married Peter Schuyler, the first mayor of Albany. Thus Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, Livingston, and Van Cortlandt were not only contemporaries, but brothers-in-law all around—in a certain sense members of the same family circle. The eldest son of Jeremias



VAN RENSSELAER MANOR HOUSE

Van Rensselaer became the next Patroon; his name was Kiliaen, and he married his cousin, who bore the same name as his mother, Maria Van Cortlandt. She was the daughter of Mayor Stephenus and Gertrude Van Cortlandt. This Patroon occupied a seat in the assembly from 1691 to 1703, and he was the first grantee of the manor under the English patent of 1704. His two sons, Jeremias and Stephen, were successive lords of the manor. The former died without children. Stephen died in 1747, leaving a son Stephen, five years of age, who upon reaching his majority built the present manor-house, now removed to Williamstown.

To many of the present generation a simple sketch of the style of life of these old feudal chieftains would read like a veritable romance. Upon the Van Rensselaer manor there was at one period several thousand tenants, and their gatherings were similar to those of the old Scottish clans. When a lord of a manor died these people swarmed about the manor-house to do honor at the funeral. They regarded the head of the family with reverence, a feeling shared by the whole country. The manor-house was well peopled with negro slaves. The manor always had its representative in the assembly; and whenever it was announced in New York that the Patroon was coming to the city by land, the day he was expected crowds would turn out to see him drive through Broadway with his coach and four.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last of the Patroons was destined to bridge the chasm between the two opposite political systems. He belonged in a manner to both. He was a scion of a feudal aristocracy that had a legalized and legitimate growth, yet the country did not contain a more conscientious republican than he was. His mother was Catharine, daughter of Philip Livingston, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in 1764, the subject of a king, with immense inherited estates as well as chartered baronial rights, the proprietary of a landed interest remarkable for any country, he favored from his earliest youth the changing sentiment in America regarding popular sovereignty—cherished the democratic doctrine that all men are equal; nor during his entire life did he ever lament the loss of his power and consequence. When he came into possession of his vast domains, shortly after peace was restored, he is said to have leased as many as nine hundred farms of one hundred and fifty acres each, on long terms. He married before he was twenty the daughter of General Philip Schuyler, and



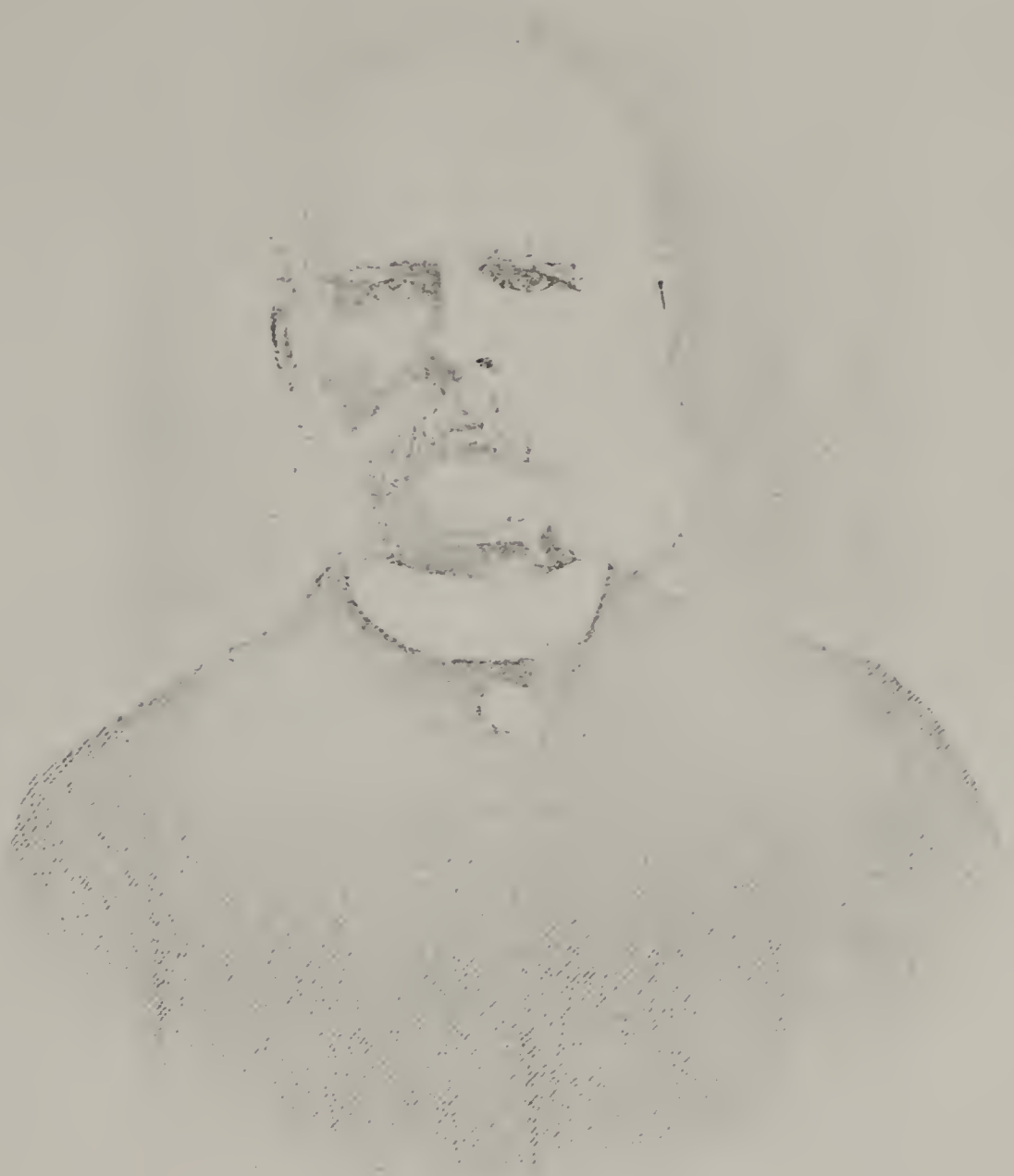
BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER
1833-1889
11th Patroon, 9th Lord of the Manor
25

thus was brought into near relationship with both Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton. Philip Van Rensselaer, his only brother, married the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Pierre Van Cortlandt; he was mayor of Albany for many years. Their only sister married John Bradstreet Schuyler. The young Patroon was soon in public life. In the great struggle over the constitution, he was a warm partisan, espousing the cause which his brother-in-law, Hamilton, was using his wonderful genius to promote. In 1789 Van Rensselaer was elected to the assembly by a large majority. Ere long he became an arm of strength to his party. He was much admired by Washington and while New York was the seat of the first national government, he was a frequent and welcome guest of the president's table. In 1790 he was elected to the Senate of the State. In 1795 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the State, with John Jay governor. In 1799 both gentlemen were renominated, and both re-elected. Van Rensselaer had not even an opposing candidate, both parties having made him their choice. It was said that no individual in the State, at the time, carried with him a more potent personal influence. And it was the man not the trappings. He seemed to have inherited the virtues of all his notable ancestors. He was a Christian, a philanthropist, and a patriot as well as a gentleman. He assumed nothing, he offended no one. His judgment was respected, and his unconquerable firmness wherever a principle was at stake was well known.

In 1812 he was in command of all the militia of the State. His troops, badly equipped, badly armed and badly rationed, alone opposed the trained British troops under the command of General Sheaffe on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers. General Van Rensselaer's headquarters were near Fort Niagara and he prevented the British from crossing the river and invading New York State. At Queenstown Heights he was wounded four times by musket fire.

He was one of the first commissioners appointed to explore a route for the Erie Canal in 1819, and with DeWitt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris rode on horseback from Albany to Lake Erie.

The Patroon after the war, entered heart and soul into the canal project. During one of the debates of the Assembly he sent in a proposition for undertaking the whole Erie Canal at his own expense, so confident was he of the vast profits and



J. CULLEN VAN RENSSELAER
1812-1889

advantages in prospect. He was a member of Congress from 1823 to 1829, and had the honor, by giving the casting vote, of determining the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of the nation. He was through all those years a regent of the University of the State, and subsequently became its chancellor. He established a scientific school at Troy, which was incorporated in 1826 as the Rensselaer Institute. He was also one of the founders of the Albany Institute, and its first president. No act of his seemed to have provoked criticism or reproof.

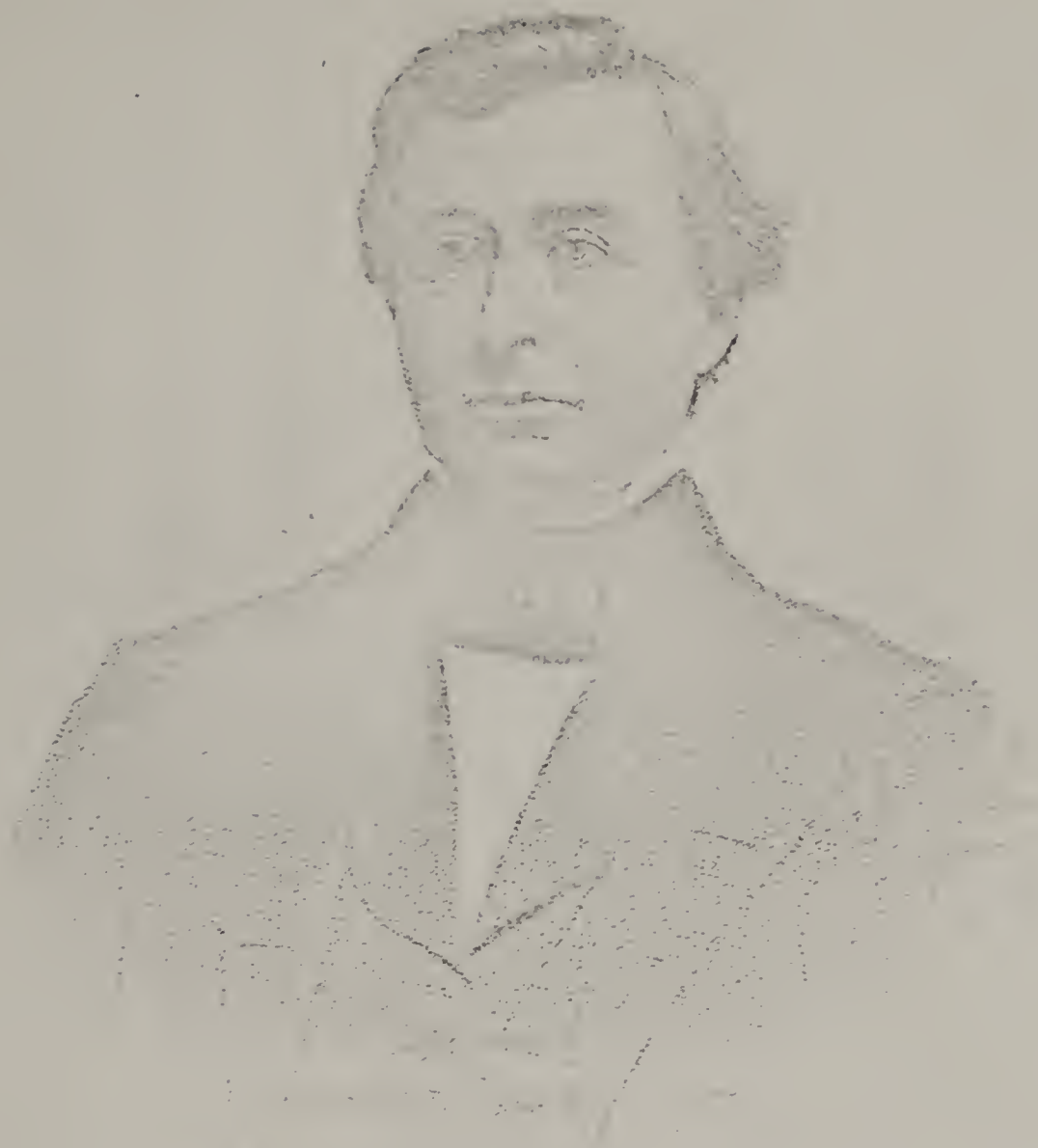
His first wife died early leaving one son, Stephen. He married again in 1802, Cornelia Paterson, only daughter of Judge William Paterson of the Supreme Court. They had nine children, and at the death of the Patroon the manor property was divided among them.

The Anti-rent Disorders of 1839 to 1846, following the Patroon's death, are described in detail in a book of similar name by E. P. Cheyney, by D. D. Barnard in the American Review for 1840, in Senate documents for 1835, No. 83, and 1840, No. 67, and in Assembly documents for 1840, No. 175 and 271. Also in Pepper's "Manor of Rensselaerwyck" and in N. Y. Law Reports Vol. 9.

The leasehold system of leasing farms, sometimes in perpetuity or for long terms, gave rise to the anti-rent agitation of 1836. The leasehold tenures were of two kinds: first those in which a rent in kind or in money was paid; and in addition certain services of feudal origin were contracted for. The lands held on such leases were principally those of the old Manors along the Hudson, especially Rensselaer and Livingston. The second class was composed of those paying a rent in money or in kind, but with no further conditions.

In the Patroonship, later the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, the Proprietor had feudal jurisdiction of an extensive kind including the administration of justice, the imposing of the death penalty without appeal, the right of appointment of magistrates and ministers of the gospel, and escheats, besides his ownership of the soil. The Manor in later times was represented also by a delegate in the General Assembly, ordinarily either the Patroon or his appointee. Naturally therefore the contracts with his tenants reflected this character.

Almost all the land of that extensive territory was held upon lease, the leases, with the exception of a few, which were for



CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER
1808-1860

sixty years, being perpetual. The number of such leasehold farms in Albany County, was found in 1846 to be 1397, covering 233,900 acres and yielding an annual rental of 23,390 bushels of wheat. In Rensselaer County the other half of the Manor there were 1666 farms, aggregating 202,210 acres charged with 20,210 bushels of wheat a year. Residents of Albany still remember seeing the road in the vicinity of the Manor House and its slave quarters blocked up with long lines of wagons belonging to tenants in from the country with wheat and livestock and chickens to pay their rent, or with loads of wood, which were generally accepted in lieu of "one day's labor" required by the leases.

Stephen Van Rensselaer steadily refused to sell lands, although it was through his energy that much of the previously unsettled portion of his estates was occupied. "Quarter Sales" were peculiar to the Van Rensselaer and Livingston Manors. That is, when a tenant on a perpetual lease disposed of his farm, one quarter of the amount received went to the Patroon, the other three quarters to the seller, and in other cases the seller paid a year's rent extra to the Patroon. The abrogation of the manorial privileges at the time of the Revolution made no change in the conditions of these or similar leases.

General Stephen Van Rensselaer had done more to settle and improve the vast estates, which he had inherited than any other of the Patroons his ancestors, but besides refusing to sell any of his lands he was also remiss in the collecting of rents. And in the case of favorite tenants and those who had suffered misfortune or otherwise had difficulty in meeting the regular payments, he was in the habit of letting the rent run on almost indefinitely. This was mistaken generosity on his part unless the payments were finally to be remitted altogether, and under its working a large amount of arrears became due to him, much of it rents of many years standing. This indebtedness is said to have reached half a million of dollars. Upon his death, January 26th, 1839, it was found that these back rents, instead of being remitted, were ordered to be applied to the payment of his own debts, almost an equal amount. The will provided for the remission of the debt in cases of utter inability or misfortune, but there was a large amount of arrears of rent, which this did not affect in the least.

In the attempt to collect these arrears the Anti-rent War, so-called found its inception. This agitation in Albany and



DR. JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER
1793-1871

From a miniature in the possession of Peyton J. Van Rensselaer

Rensselaer Counties was cited as recently as 1892 in the English House of Commons in debate over the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

When several attempts to serve writs to appear in court on persons owing arrears to the Patroon or his heirs had been frustrated, Mr. Lansing, the agent for the Estate, appealed to the Sheriff. The latter called for a posse comitatus, which was quickly made up of citizens of Albany, and at the head of 500 unarmed men he set out on January 2nd, 1839, to serve the aforesaid writs. The first serious opposition was encountered near Reidsville in the foothills of the Helderberg when 600 armed horsemen, first seen at Clarksville earlier in the day about twelve miles from Albany, completely blocked the way. This array of strength held up the sheriff's party about an hour but finally let it pass and proceed to Reidsville proper. Here a small army of 1800 farmers had congregated and peremptorily refused to let the sheriff's officers serve the court writs or put up for the night. After a consultation the Sheriff decided not to force matters and to return to Albany to report to the Governor. Governor William H. Seward was duly acquainted with the occurrences of the day and although it was eleven o'clock at night he gave orders that the militia be at once called out, armed with side-arms and equipment to support the Sheriff in the enforcement of the law. He then ordered Brig.-General Averill of Montgomery County to be prepared to march a portion of his brigade. The Governor furthermore instructed the Sheriff to obtain writs of two kinds against those, who had resisted him in the performance of his duty attachments from the Supreme Court for contempt and warrants of arrest from a Justice of the Peace.

On the Sheriff's second visit to Reidsville at the head of the troops under General Averill, the citizens of that place sent word to Governor Seward that they would not resist further the service of writs. The force in consequence was again withdrawn without blood-shed. The Governor took the whole matter up in his annual message of January 7th, 1840, and calls attention to the character of the tenures. The Governor proposed a meeting of representatives of the proprietor and the tenants. This meeting resulted in a kind of settlement which held the whole trouble in abeyance for a year.

In 1841 the agitation spread to Rensselaer County on the other side of the Hudson owned by William Paterson Van



WILLIAM BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER
1856-1909
12th Patroon, 10th Lord of the Manor
33

Rensselaer, second son of the Patroon and named for his grandfather, William Paterson, the first Governor of New Jersey and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Resistance to writs and personal outrages were committed and anti-rent associations were formed, which demanded that the State Senate buy out the landlord and dispose of the land to the actual occupant. Members of these associations committed many outrages in disguise and under assumed Indian names. The disguise is described as follows, "The Indian costume was made up of a sheepskin covering for the head and face, apertures being left for the eyes, nose and mouth, and the outside sometimes being decorated with a pair of horns or a horse's tail. It also included a calico dress to cover the body and a belt, ornamented with tassels, and a musket." In the Summer of 1844 two inoffensive citizens were murdered by a band of these "Indians" at Smoky Hollow, six miles from the town of Hudson. When the Sheriff attempted arrest of the offenders he had his warrant of arrest wrested from him and burned. William Paterson Van Rensselaer and his wife were chased in a sleigh many miles by a band of mounted "Indians" and barely escaped. They were living at this time at "Beverwyck," a large house, which was built on the east bank of the Hudson near Fort Crailo by General Stephen Van Rensselaer and was given by him to his second son, to whom he bequeathed all his property on the east side of the Hudson extending to the State of Massachusetts, as noted previously. In this house Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 3rd, was born on February 14th, 1845, and the old brass cannon at the Manor House opposite was fired as was the custom.

At that time the question of anti-rent organizations was taken up by the Governor, Silas Wright, and the State Legislature passed a bill entitled, "An Act to prevent persons appearing disguised and armed." In June, 1845, the county of Delaware because of the murder of the Sheriff by Anti-renters was declared to be in a state of insurrection and three hundred militiamen were called out. This proclamation was rescinded the following December.

In September, William Paterson Van Rensselaer authorized his agent to have published in the Albany paper a notice addressed to all tenants desiring to purchase the rents and reservations in their leases. In this notice he offers to estimate wheat at \$1. a bushel although the average price for the last



KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 5TH
15th Patroon, 13th Lord of the Manor

fifty years had been \$1.35 a bushel, a day's work with wagon and horse at \$2., and "four fat fowls" at \$.50. If the tenant would pay a principal sum, which at 6% interest would produce the amount of the annual rent thus estimated, the proprietor would release all the covenants and reservations in the lease that is to say, would make the former tenant owner of his farm. Thus the feudal usage of leasehold tenures was no more. Neither the state constitution of 1777 nor that of 1821 had made any mention of the tenure of the land other than to forbid the purchases of land from the Indians without the previous consent of the state authorities, and to declare all grants from the King of England invalid made after October 14, 1775, which of course did not affect the Van Rensselaer tenures. Except for the ruling that "Quarter Sales," referred to before, were illegal, all the decisions of Courts of Justice subsequent to this period favored the proprietors. Many of the more recent leases were drawn up for General Stephen Van Rensselaer by his brother-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, and these had been phrased and executed so carefully that no suit was ever brought against the Van Rensselaer holdings based on technical errors.

The original manor house was torn down by Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2nd, father of the General, and the new one built in 1764 at the time of his marriage to Catherine Livingston. This is the house the main portion of which was removed to Williamstown in 1895. It was built on the site of the original one and, like most old Dutch houses, was on the river level. The house known as Fort Crailo was built by Jeremias Van Rensselaer, in 1642. "Beverwyck" was built by General Stephen Van Rensselaer for his son, William, about 1825.

The fact should be remembered that, in all the political conflicts which agitated New York from first to last, the feudal dignitaries of Van Rensselaer manor were in sympathy with the spirit of resistance to the encroachments of the crown. "In the vicissitudes of the times, the influence of the manor was found, on the side of the popular liberty and the people."

The pedigree following is the result of many months' research work and hard labor by the Publication Committee. We believe that it is accurate but the difficulties may be imagined when hardly any of the reference books agree exactly as to dates and in some cases two members of the family have sent in conflicting dates for their own parents' births and deaths. As an example, the first Kiliaen's death has been given as



PEYTON J. VAN RENSSELAER
The present head of the Claverack Branch

1644-5-6-7-8 and we have compromised with 1646 and a question mark.

It has been thought advisable to divide the pedigree into two parts—The Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck and Rensselaer Manor and The Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck and Claverack or Greenbush. Both branches are naturally eligible to our Society.

The system under which this pedigree has been written is a new one, having been evolved by your Committee and is extremely simple to follow, either ascending or descending. As an example we will take Miss Barbara Van Rensselaer, daughter of No. 17—Kiliaen V. R., 5th—See No. 16

- No. 16—Colonel Kiliaen V. R., 4th—See No. 15
- No. 15—William Paterson V. R.—See No. 9
- No. 9—Gen. Stephen V. R., 3rd—See No. 8
- No. 8—Stephen V. R., 2nd—See No. 7
- No. 7—Stephen V. R., 1st—See No. 5
- No. 5—Kiliaen V. R., 3rd—See No. 4
- No. 4—Jeremias V. R., 1st—See No. 1

which carries her to her seven times great-grandfather, Kiliaen, V. R. 1st, the first Patroon.

There were but four Patroons, Kiliaen V. R., 1st, Johannes V. R., 1st, Kiliaen V. R., 2nd, and Jeremias V. R., 1st. The last Lord of the Manor was Maj.-Gen. Stephen V. R., 3rd, who succeeded in 1769 and died in 1839. For our Society records, however, we have seen fit to style each successive head of the family down to the present day as Patroon and Lord of the Manor. The present head of the family (1929) is Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 5th. There is much confusion as to the status of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 2nd. He was evidently a weak young man in the power of his brilliant and clever uncle, Jeremias V. R., 1st. He married Jeremias' daughter and died leaving no issue. It has been questioned whether he ever was allowed to succeed but the records and dates show that he was the real Patroon for a short time.



WILLIAM STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER
Inspector of Federal Prisons

THE VAN RENSSELAERS OF RENSSELAERWYCK AND RENSSELAER MANOR

Capt. Hendrick Kiliaen Van Rensselaer

Born—

Died—Killed at Ostend, 1602

Buried in Nykerk Church, Holland

Their son was:—

Maria Pafraet

Born—

Died—

Married

1. KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST

(1st Patroon of Rensselaerwyck)

Born—

1595 at Hasselt

Died—

1646? at Amsterdam

Married

July 23, 1616

(1st) Hillegonda Van Bylaer

Born—

Died—Buried Jan. 1st, 1627

Dau. of Jan Van Bylaer of Van Bijler and

Their children were:—

1—Hendrick V. R. (Died in infancy)

2—Johannes V. R., 1st—2nd Patroon (See below—No. 2)

3—Maria V. R. (Died in infancy)

Kiliaen V. R., 1st, Married

(2nd) Anna Van Wely

Dec. 14, 1627

Born—

Died—June 12, 1670

Dau. of Johannes Van Wely and Eleanor

Haeckens

They had four sons and four daughters: their sons were:—

1—Jan Baptiste V. R., 2nd Director of Rensselaerwyck, 1652-1658

2—Rychaert or Richard V. R.

3—Jeremias V. R., 1st, 3rd Director of Rensselaerwyck, 1658-1674 (See below—No. 4)

4—Nicolaus V. R. (Rev.)

Married

Alida Schuyler

2. JOHANNES VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST (See No. 1) (2nd Patroon)	Elisabet Van Twiller Born— Died— Dau. of Rijkert Van Twiller and Maria Van Rensselaer
Their children were:—	
1—Nella V. R.	Married Johan Swardt
2—Kiliaen V. R., 2nd, 3rd Patroon (See below—No. 3)	
3. KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 2ND (See No. 2) (3rd Patroon, 1st Lord of the Manor of Rensselaer)	Anna Van Rensselaer Born— Died— Dau. of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 1st
Born—A minor in 1678 in Amsterdam	Married (No Issue)
Died—In 1687 at Watervliet	He was superseded by his uncle, Jeremias V. R. 1st (See No. 4)
4. JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST (See No. 1) (3rd Director—4th Patroon—2nd Lord of the Manor)	Maria Van Cortlandt Born—July 20, 1645 Died—Jan. 29, 1689 Dau. of Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt and Annetje Lookermans
Born— Died—Oct. 12, 1674 at “Crailo”	Married July 12, 1662
Their children were:—	
1—Kiliaen V. R., 3rd—5th Patroon (See below—No. 5)	
2—Johannes V. R., 2nd—Died young—No Issue	
3—Anna V. R.—Married (1st) Kiliaen V. R., 2nd; Married (2nd) William Nicoll	
4—Hendrick V. R. (See below—No. 101)	
5—Maria V. R.	Married— Pieter Schuyler, 1st Mayor of Albany (His 2nd wife)

5. KILLIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 3RD (See No. 4)
 (5th Patroon, 3rd Lord of the Manor)
 Born—Aug. 24, 1663 at Rensselaerwyck
 Died—1719 at New York

Married
 Oct. 15, 1701

Maria Van Cortlandt
 · Born—1674
 Died—Prior to Jan. 1730
 Dau. of Stephanus Van Cortlandt and
 Gertrude Schuyler

Their children were:—

1—Maria V. R.
 Born—July 31, 1702
 Died—

Married

Frederick Van Cortlandt
 Born—
 Died—

2—Gertrude V. R.

Born—Oct. 6, 1703

Died—May 9, 1704

3—Jeremias V. R., 2nd—6th Patroon (See below—No. 6)

4—Stephen V. R., 1st—7th Patroon (See below—No. 7)

5—Johannes V. R.

Born—Dec. 10, 1708

Died—1711

6—Gertrude V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

Adonis Schuyler

7—John Baptist V. R.

Born—

1717

Died—

1763

8—Anna V. R.

Born—

1719

Died—

Married

1737

John Schuyler

6. JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER, 2ND (See No. 5)

(6th Patroon, 4th Lord of the Manor)

Born—Mar. 18, 1705

Died—May 8, 1745

Unmarried—Succeeded by his brother

7. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, 1ST (See No. 5)

(7th Patroon, 5th Lord of the Manor)

Baptised—Mar. 23, 1707

Buried—July 1, 1747

Elizabeth Groesbeck

Baptised—Aug. 17, 1707

Buried—Dec. 31, 1755

Dau. of Stephanus Groesbeck and Elizabeth Lansing

Married

July 5, 1729

Their children were:—

1—Kiliaen V. R.

Baptised—Dec. 8, 1730

Died—1730

2—Maria V. R.

Baptised—Aug. 30, 1732

Died—1734

3—Elizabeth V. R.

Baptised—July 12, 1734

Died—1810

Married

Nov. 1, 1763

4—Kiliaen V. R.

Baptised—Apr. 17, 1737

Died—Young

5—Maria V. R.

Baptised—Aug. 13, 1739

Died—

6—Stephen V. R., 2nd (See below—No. 8)

7—Kiliaen V. R.

Born—

Died—

1743

General Abram Ten Broeck

8. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, 2ND (See No. 7)

(8th Patroon, 6th Lord of the Manor)

Baptised—June 2, 1742

Died—Oct. 17/19, 1769

Married

Jan. 23, 1764

Catherine Livingston

Born—Aug. 25, 1745

Died—April 17, 1810

Dau. of Philip Livingston and Catherine Van-Braught—Christina Ten Broeck

Their children were:—

1—General Stephen V. R., 3rd—9th Patroon (See below—No. 9)

2—Philip Schuyler V. R.

Born—

Married

1767

Died—

1824

1787

(No Issue)

Anna De Peyster Van Cortlandt

3—Elizabeth V. R.

Born—

1768

Married 1787

(1st) John Bradstreet Schuyler

Died—

1841

Married 1800

(2nd) John Bleeker

Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2nd

Married—

(2nd) Christine Ten-Broeck

44

9. GENERAL STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, 3RD (See No. 8)

(9th Patroon, 7th Lord of the Manor)

Born—Nov. 1, 1764 in New York

Died—Jan. 26, 1839

(1st) Margarita Schuyler

Born—Sept. 19, 1758

Died—Mar. 14, 1801

Dau. of Gen. Philip Schuyler and Catherine Van Rensselaer

Their children were:—

1—Catherine Schuyler V. R.

Born—July

1784

Died—April 26, 1787

2—Stephen V. R.

Born—

1786

Died—

1787

3—Stephen V. R., 4th—10th Patroon (See below—No. 10)

Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 3rd

Married

(2nd) Cornelia Paterson

May 17, 1802

Born—June 4, 1780

Died—Aug. 6, 1849

Dau. of Judge William Paterson and
Cornelia Bell

Their children were:—

1—Catherine V. R.

Born—Oct. 17, 1803

Married

Died—Nov. 1874

June 2, 1830

2—William Paterson V. R. (See below—No. 15)

3—Philip Stephen or Schuyler V. R. (See below—No. 18)

4—Cortlandt V. R., 1st (See below—No. 19)

5—Henry Bell V. R. (See below—No. 20)

6—Cornelia Paterson V. R.

Born—July 8, 1812

Married

Died—

7—Alexander V. R., 1st (See below—No. 22)

8—Euphemia White V. R.

Born—Sept. 25, 1816

Married

Died—

1888

1843

9—Westerlo V. R.

Born—March 14, 1820

Died—July 8, 1844

Gouverneur Morris Wilkins

Born—

Died—

Robert James Turnbull

Born—

Died—

John Church Cruger

Born—

Died—

10. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, 4TH (See No. 9)
 (10th Patroon, 8th Lord of the Manor)
 Born—Mar. 29, 1789
 Died—May 26, 1868

Married
 Jan. 31, 1817

Harriet Elizabeth Bayard
 Born—1799
 Died—June 19, 1875
 Dau. of William Bayard and Elizabeth Cornell

Their children were:—

- 1—Elizabeth V. R.
 Born—1817
 Died—1819
 - 2—Margaret Schuyler V. R.
 Born—May 12, 1819
 Died—Sept. 15, 1897
 - 3—Harriet Elizabeth V. R.
 Born—1821
 Died—1821
 - 4—Cornelia P. V. R.
 Born—Jan. 24, 1823
 Died—Mar. 4, 1897
- Married
 June 10, 1846
- (1st) John De Peyster
 (2nd) Wilmot Johnson
- Nathaniel Thayer

5—Stephen V. R., 5th Born—June 12, 1824 Died—Apr. 9, 1861 6—Catherine V. R.	Married Aug. 2, 1858	Annie Louise Wild (No Issue)
Born—June 24, 1826 Died—Nov. 1, 1909 7—Justine V. R.	Married Oct. 14, 1856	Nathaniel Berry
Born—Sept. 18, 1828 Died—Apr. 6, 1912 8—William Bayard V. R.	Married Feb. 22, 1853	Howard Townsend
Born—1830 Died—Young 9—Bayard V. R., 11th Patroon (See below—No. 11) 10—Harriet V. R.		J. Schuyler Crosby Born— Died—
Born—July 3, 1838 Died—Dec. 17, 1911 11—Eugene V. R., 14th Patroon (See below—No. 14)	Married June 20, 1863	1914

11. BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER (See No. 10)
(11th Patroon, 9th Lord of the Manor)

Born—Sept. 8, 1833
Died—Jan. 12, 1859

Married
Feb. 1, 1854
Laura Reynolds
Born—Nov. 22, 1830
Died—Jan. 26, 1912
Dau. of Marcus Tullius Reynolds and

Their children were:—

- 1—William Bayard V. R., 12th Patroon (See below—No. 12)
- 2—Howard V. R., 13th Patroon (See below—No. 13)

12. WILLIAM BAYARD VAN RENSSELAER (See No. 11)
(12th Patroon, 10th Lord of the Manor)

Born—Oct. 4, 1856
Died—Sept. 25, 1912

Married
Nov. 3, 1880
Louisa Greenough Lane
Born—Nov. 21, 1860
Died—
Dau. of George M. Lane and Frances Eliza Gardiner

No Issue—He was succeeded by his brother

13. HOWARD VAN RENSSELAER (See No. 11)
(13th Patroon, 11th Lord of the Manor)

Born—June 2, 1858
Died—Mar. 31, 192

Unmarried—Succeeded by his cousin

14. EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER (See No. 10)
(14th Patroon, 12th Lord of the Manor)

Born—Oct. 12, 1840
Died—

Married
Apr. 26, 1865
Sarah K. Pendleton
Born—Dec. 11, 1846
Died—
Dau. of Elisha Boyd Pendleton and Marie Lucinda Tutt

Their children were:—

1—Elizabeth Kennedy V. R.

Born—May 31, 1866

Died—

Married

Feb. 23, 1909

2—Rev. Stephen V. R., 7th

Born—Jan. 7, 1869

Died—

Married

Oct. 10, 1900

Eugene Van Rensselaer was succeeded by his cousin

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 5th (See below—No. 17)

James Carroll Frazer

Mary Thorne Carpenter

Born—Mar. 18, 1871

Died—Oct. 12, 1912

15. William Paterson Van Rensselaer (See No. 9)
Born—Mar. 6, 1805
Died—Nov. 13, 1872

Married
May 13, 1833

(1st) Eliza Rogers
Born—1812
Died—Mar. 20, 1836 (in N. Y.)
Dau. of Benjamin Woolsey Rogers and Susan Bayard

Their child was:—

William Paterson V. R., Jr.
Born—Jan. 1835
Died—July 19, 1863
William Paterson V. R., Married

Unmarried

(2nd) Sarah Rogers
Born—Oct. 29, 1810
Died—Nov. 19, 1887
(His wife's sister)

John Erving

Their children were:—

- 1—Susan V. R. Unmarried
- 2—Cornelia V. R. Married
Born—Sept. 22, 1841
- 3—Col. Kilian V. R., 4th (See below—No. 16)
- 4—Walter Stephen V. R. Unmarried
Born—
Died—
- 5—Sarah Elizabeth V. R. (No Issue)
Born—Jan. 18, 1847
Died—June 29, 1859
- 6—Arthur V. R. (No Issue)
Born—Sept. 29, 1848
Died—Mar. 4, 1869

7—Catherine Goodhue V. R. Born—July 25, 1850 Died—	Married	Rev. Anson Phelps Atterbury
8—Eleanor Cecelia V. R. Born—Nov. 3, 1853 Died—	Married	Hamilton Rogers Fairfax
16. Colonel Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 4th (See No. 15) Born—Feb. 14, 1845 Died—Nov. 25, 1905	Married	Olivia Phelps Atterbury Born—Feb. 15, 1848 in New York Died—Oct. 11, 1923 in New York Dau. of Benjamin B. Atterbury and Olivia Phelps, dau. of Anson G. Phelps
Their children were:—		
1—Olivia Atterbury V. R. Born— Died—	Married	Lewis B. Gawtry
2—Elizabeth V. R. Born— Died—	Married	Benjamin W. Arnold
3—Katherine Boudinot V. R. Born— Died—	Unmarried	
4—Edith Bayard V. R. Born—Mar. 1877 Died—Mar. 1885	Unmarried	
5—Kiliaen V. R., 5th (See below—No. 17)		
6—Melissa Atterbury V. R. Born— Died—	Unmarried	

7—William Stephen V. R.
Born—April 7, 1886
Died—

17. KILJAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 5TH (See No. 16)

(15th Patroon, 13th Lord of the Manor)

Born—May 21, 1879
Died—

Dorothea Manson

Born—

Died—May 1927

Dau. of Thomas Lincoln Manson and May
Groot

Married

Nov. 23, 1905

Their only child was:—

Barbara Van Rensselaer

Born—Apr. 13, 1908

18. Philip Stephen Van Rensselaer (See No. 9)
 Born—Oct. 14, 1806, Albany
 Died—June 1, 1871, New York

Married
 Oct. 17, 1839

Mary Rebecca Tallmadge
 Born—May 16, 1817
 Died—Aug. 3, 1872
 Dau. of Gen. James Tallmadge and Laura
 Clinton

Their children were:—

1—James Tallmadge V. R.

Born—Feb. 3, 1842
 Died—Aug. 28, 1899
 Married
 July 15, 1897
 (No Issue)

Minnie Sackett Parker
 Born—
 Died—
 Widow of General Parker

2—Cornelia Paterson V. R.

Born—Oct. 6, 1843
 Died—Dec. 30, 1857
 (No Issue)

3—Philip Stephen V. R., Jr.

Born—Nov. 11, 1844
 Died—Mar. 22, 1882
 Married
 Sept. 5, 1872

Edith Biddle
 Born—
 Died—
 Dau. of Edward Biddle

4—Clinton V. R.

Born—Apr. 29, 1846
 Died—Apr. 24, 1851
 (No Issue)

5—Franklin V. R.

Born—May 30, 1852
 Died—April 29, 1853
 (No Issue)

6—Cortlandt V. R., 3rd

Born—
 Died—

19. Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 9)	Married	Catherine Ledyard Cogswell
Born—May 26, 1808		Born—Sept. 22, 1811
Died—July 25, 1860	Sept. 13, 1836	Died—Dec. 24, 1882
		Dau. of Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell and
		Mary Austin (Ledyard)

Their children were:—

1—Cortlandt V. R., 2nd	Unmarried	
Born—Jan. 5, 1838		
Died—Oct. 7, 1864 from wounds received in the battle of Mission Ridge		
2—Philip Livingston V. R.	Married	Annie Whittemore
Born—Nov. 24, 1839		Born—
Died—Mar. 10, 1873		Died—
		Dau. of Charles O. Whittemore
3—Charles Chauncey V. R.	(No Issue)	
Born—Jan. 16, 1842		
Died—May 17, 1843		
4—Ledyard V. R.	Married	
Born—Nov. 20, 1843		
Died—Mar. 26, 1893		
5—Alice Cogswell V. R.	Married	Rev. Edward Blanchard Hodge
Born—Mar. 19, 1846		Born—Feb. 5, 1841
Died—Apr. 18, 1878	May 7, 1868	Died—June 15, 1906
6—Elizabeth Wadsworth V. R.	Married	General Edward Burd Grubb
Born—Feb. 22, 1848		Born—
Died—Apr. 17, 1886	Oct. 6, 1868	Died—
7—Alexander V. R., 2nd	Married	Sarah Drexel (Fell)
Born—Oct. 1, 1850		Born—August 28, 1862
Died—	Jan. 27, 1898	Died—
		Dau. of Anthony J. Drexel and

20. Henry Bell Van Rensselaer (See No. 9)			Elizabeth Ray King
Born—May 14, 1810	Married	Born—Aug. 17, 1815	
Died—Mar. 23, 1864	Aug. 22, 1833	Died—Mar. 5, 1900	
		Dau. of John Alsop King	
Their children were:—			
1—Mary V. R.		John Henry Screven	
Born—	1834	Born—	
Died—		Died—	
2—Cornelia V. R.		James Lenox Kennedy	
Born—	1836	Born—	
Died—	1864	Died—	
3—Stephen V. R. 6th (See below—No. 21)	Apr. 26, 1859		
4—Henry V. R.			
(Died in infancy)			
5—Euphemia V. R.			
Born—	1842		
Died—		(Became a Sister of Charity)	
6—Elizabeth V. R.		George Waddington	
Born—	1845	Born—	
Died—	1911	Died—	
7—John King V. R.		Mary Denning King	
Born—July 17, 1847	Married	Born—May 25, 1848	
Died—Oct. 16, 1909	Oct. 4, 1871	Died—	
		Dau. of Archibald Gracie King	
8—Katherine V. R.		Dr. Francis Delafield	
Born—	1849	Born—	
Died—		Died—	
		Married	
		Jan. 17, 1870	

22. Alexander Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 9)

Born—Nov. 5, 1814
Died—May 8, 1878

Married
Oct. 20, 1851

(1st) Mary Ann Howland
Born—Aug. 4, 1830
Died—May 13, 1855
Dau. of Samuel Shaw Howland and

Their children were:—

- 1—Samuel Howland V. R.
Born—1852
Died—Nov. 26, 1859
(No Issue)
- 2—Mary Howland V. R.
Born—Nov. 24, 1854
Died—Nov. 26, 1859
(No Issue)
- Alexander Van Rensselaer, 1st Married
June 30, 1864

(2nd) Louise Barnewall
Born—Oct. 12, 1836
Died—
Dau. of William Barnewall and

Their children are:—

- 1—Louisa V. R.
Born—
Died—
Married
Jan. 18, 1886
- 2—Mabel V. R.
Born—
Died—
Married
Apr. 26, 1899
- 3—Alice V. R.
Born—
Died—
Edmund Lincoln Baylies
Born—
Died—
Rev. James LeBaron Johnson
Born—
Died—

On June 1, 1704 Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, III, 3rd Lord of the Manor of Rensselaer, released to his younger brother, Hendrick Van Rensselaer, III, that part of the Manor property known as Claverack. It lay on the east side of the Hudson River and consisted of about 60,000 acres of land. It was never erected into a separate Manor but Hendrick could have easily secured a manorial grant by applying for it.

101. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, III (See No. 4)

Son of Jeremias V. R., 1st, 3rd Director, 4th Patroon, 2nd Lord of the Manor

Born—Oct. 23, 1667 at Watervliet

Died—July 4, 1740 at Fort Crailo

Married

Mar. 19, 1689

Catherine Annetje Van Brugh

Born—Baptised April 19, 1665

Died—

1730

Dau. of Johannes Van Brugh and Catherine

Jansen Roeloffie, dau. of Anneke Jans

Their children were:—

1—Maria V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

2—Catherine V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

3—Anna V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

4—Elizabeth V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

Samuel Ten Broeck

Johannes Ten Broeck

Peter Douw

John Richard

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 5—Helena V. R. | |
| Born— | Married |
| Died— | |
| 6—Jeremias V. R. | |
| Born— | Unmarried |
| Died— | |
| 7—Colonel Johannes V. R., III (See below—No. 102) | |
| 8—Hendrick V. R., IV (See below—No. 141) | |
| 9—Kiliaen V. R. of Claverack (See below—No. 150) | |

102. Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer, III (See No. 101)

Born—Feb. 11, 1708 at Fort Crailo

Died—Feb. 22, 1783 (?)

Married

Jan. 3, 1734

(1st) Angelica Livingston

Born—

Died—Oct. 22, 1784

Dau. of Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler

Their children were:—

1—Catherine V. R.

Born—Nov. 4, 1734

Died—

Married

Sept. 17, 1755

Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler

Born—Nov. 22, 1733

Died—Nov. 18, 1804

2—Jeremias V. R., IV (See below—No. 103)

3—Brig.-Gen. Robert V. R. (See below—No. 115)

4—Hendrick Johannes V. R. (See below—No. 130)

5—Major James V. R. (See below—No. 135)

Colonel Johannes V. R., III Married

(2nd) Gertrude Van Cortlandt

Born—

Died—

(No Issue)

Dau. of

103. Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 4th (See No. 102) (Eldest son of Colonel Johannes V. R., 3rd) Born—Aug. 13, 1738 at Fort Crailo Died—Feb. 5, 1764 at Charleston, S. C.	Married July 3, 1760	Judith Bayard Baptised—Feb. 29, 1739/40 Died— Dau. of Nicholas Bayard and Elizabeth Rynders
Their only son was:— John Jeremias V. R. (See below—No. 104)		
104. John Jeremias Van Rensselaer (See No. 103) Born—Dec. 10, 1762 Died—Sept. 27, 1828	Married May 25, 1784	Catherine Glen Born—Sept. 22, 1765? Died—Sept. 1807 Dau. of Colonel Johannes Glen and Catharina Veeder
Their children were:—		
1—Catherine Glen V. R. Born—Mar. 28, 1785 Died—	Married	Nanning Visscher Born— Died— (No Issue)
2—John Jeremias V. R., 2nd Born—June 6, 1790 Died—July 27, 1814		
3—Dr. Jeremiah V. R., 1st (See below—No. 105)		
4—Glen V. R. Born—June 22, 1795 Died—1871	Unmarried	
5—Elizabeth Bayard V. R. Born—Sept. 15, 1797 Died—Aug. 28, 1808		
6—Cornelius Glen V. R., 1st (See below—No. 108)		

105. Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 104)
 Born—Aug. 4, 1793
 Died—Mar. 7, 1871
- Married
 Apr. 25, 1822
- (1st) Charlotte Wills Foster
 Born—1792
 Died—Mar. 7, 1832
 Dau. of William Foster and Grace Spear
- Their children were:—
- 1—John V. R.
 Born—Apr. 28, 1823
 Died—Mar. 15, 1833
- 2—Jeremiah V. R., 3rd (See below—No. 106)
- 3—Foster V. R.
 Born—July 16, 1826
 Died—Aug. 12, 1827
- 4—Francis V. R. (See below—No. 107)
- 5—Grace Apthorpe V. R.
 Born—July 20, 1829
 Died—June 8, 1832
- 6—Mary V. R.
 Born—Dec. 13, 1830
 Died—June 24, 1832
- Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Married
- (2nd) Anne F. Waddington
 Born—
 Died—
 Dau. of
106. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 3rd (See No. 105)
 Born—Apr. 27, 1825
 Died—Nov. 30, 1866
- Married
 Oct. 27, 1846
- Julia Webster Jaudon
 Born—Sept. 25, 1826
 Died—Nov. 1, 1901
 Dau. of Samuel Jaudon and Margaret Peyton Alricks

Their children were:—

1—Augustus Van Cortlandt V. R.

Born—Mar. 20, 1848

Died—Sept. 3, 1919

Married

Nov. 22, 1911

Mabel Louise Watts

Born—

Died—

Dau. of

2—Peyton Jaudon V. R.

Born—Dec. 19, 1863

Died—

Married

Oct. 14, 1909

Mabel Gertrude Mason

Born—July 19, 1869

Died—July 23, 1925

Dau. of Herbert Cowpland Mason and

Mary Gertrude Dana

65

107. Francis Van Rensselaer (See No. 105)

Born—Apr. 21, 1829(?)

Died—Nov. 25, 1871

Married

Apr. 21, 1851

Anne C. Moore

Born—

Died—June 29, 1859

Dau. of

Their children were:—

1—Foster V. R.

Born—Mar. 7, 1853

Died—Oct. 29, 1871

Unmarried

2—Glen V. R.

Born—Feb. 18, 1857

Died—Mar. 31, 1886

Unmarried

108. Cornelius Glen Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 104)

Born—July 27, 1801

Died—June

1871

Married

Oct. 31, 1826

Catherine Westerlo Bleeker

Born—Oct. 1, 1809

Died— 1893

Dau. of John Bleeker and Elizabeth Van
Rensselaer (widow of John Bradstreet
Schuyler) and only dau. of Stephen Van
Rensselaer and Catharine Livingston

Their children were:—

1—John V. R.

Born—Aug. 29, 1827

Died—Young

2—Stephen Bleeker V. R.

Born—

1829

Died—Young

3—Cornelia V. R.

Born—Mar. 19, 1831

Died—

1909

Married

Sept. 11, 1856

Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton

Born—June 3, 1819

Died—Aug. 28, 1906 (No Issue)

at Greenbush, N. Y.

4—Lyndsay V. R.

Born—

1832

Died—Young

5—Katherine Westerlo V. R.

Born—Oct. 22, 1834

Died—May 9, 1921

6—Dr. John Jeremias V. R., 2nd (See below—No. 109)

7—Visscher V. R. (See below—No. 111)

109. Dr. John Jeremias Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 108)

Born—Sept. 13, 1836

Died—June 18, 1911

Married

Oct. 20, 1864

Florence Rutherford Taylor

Born—Nov. 1, 1844

Died—Apr. 1, 1913

Dau. of Charles Rutherford Taylor and

Georgianna Millemon

Their children were:—

1—Lyndsay V. R. (See below—No. 110)

2—Florence V. R.

Born—Nov. 7, 1871

Died—

110. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer (See No. 109)

Born—July 22, 1870

Died—May 28, 1928

Married

Feb. 12, 1897

Lolita Coffin

Born—Nov. 1, 1874

Died—

Dau. of Joseph Willbur Coffin and Lolita

Frances Taft

‘Their child was:—

Catherine Glen V. R.

Born—May 15, 1898

Died—

Married

111. Visscher Van Rensselaer (See No. 109)

Born—

Died—July

Married

Sept. 3, 1866

Mary Augusta Miller

Born—

Died—

Dau. of

‘Their children were:—

1—Katherine Westerlo V. R.

Born—Sept. 3, 1867

Died—Feb. 12, 1896

Married

Jan. 23, 1894

Benjamin Walworth Arnold

Born—

Died—

‘Their only child is:—

Katherine W. V. R.

Born—Jan. 18, 1896

2—Cornelius Glen V. R. 2nd (See below—No. 112)

3—Cornelia Livingston V. R.

Born—June 5, 1879

Died—

Married

Mar. 21, 1900

Hon. Theodore Strong

Born—

Died—

1929

Son of Woodbridge Strong and Harriet

Anne Hartwell

112. Cornelius Glen Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See 111)		
Born—Sept. 24, 1869		
Died—	Married	Genevieve Vessell
		Born—
		Died—
		Dau. of
<p style="text-align: center;">Their children were:—</p>		
<p>1—Katherine Stewart V. R.</p>		
Born—		1903
Died—		1910
<p>2—Justine Bayard V. R.</p>		
Born—		1907
Died—		

115. Brig.-Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer (See No. 102)
(2nd Son of Col. Johannes V. R., 3rd)

Born—Dec. 16, 1740
Died—Sept. 11, 1802

Married
Apr. 23, 1765

Cornelia Rutsen
Born—1747
Died—Jan. 31, 1790
Dau. of Col. Jacob Rutsen and Alida
Livingston

Their children were:—

1—John V. R.
Born—
Died—

1766 Married

Angelica Van Rensselaer
Born—
Died—

Dau. of Col. Henry Van Rensselaer and
Rachael Douw (No Issue)

2—Jacob Rutsen V. R., 1st (See below—No. 116)

3—Jeremias V. R., 5th (See below—No. 125)

4—Alida V. R.

Born—1772 Married
Died—Mar. 1799 1794

Elisha Kane

Born—
Died—

Son of John and Sybil (Kent) Kane

John Arent Schuyler

Born—Apr. 12, 1779
Died—Oct. 12, 1817

Rev. Thomas Yardley How

5—Catherine V. R.

Born—1775 Married
Died—Feb. 2, 1867 1807

6—Angelica V. R.

Born—1785 Married

Died—Nov. 23, 1818 Feb. 11, 1813

7—Henry V. R. (See below—No. 126)

8—James V. R., 1st (See below—No. 127)

116. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 115)
(2nd Son of Brig.-Gen. Robert V. R.)
Born—
Died—
1767

Married

Cornelia De Peyster

Born—

Died—

Dau. of Pierre De Peyster and

Their children were:—

1—Cornelia V. R.

Died—Young

2—Pierre V. R.

Died—Young

3—Cornelia V. R.

Died—Young

4—Pierre V. R.

Died—Young

5—Jacob Rutsen V. R., 2nd (See below—No. 117)

6—Robert Schuyler V. R. (See below—No. 118)

7—Jeremiah V. R. (See below—No. 120)

8—Catherine V. R.

Born—

Died—

117. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 116)

Born—

Died—

Married

1848

Emily Denning

Born—

Died—

Dau. of

Their child was:—

1—Emily Denning V. R.

Born—

Died—

118. Robert Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 116)	Married	Virginia Kidd Born— Died— Dau. of
Their children were:—		
1—Virginia V. R.	Married	Robert Kidd Born— Died—
2—Robert Schuyler V. R., 2nd (See below—No. 119)		
119. Robert Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 118)	Married	Arietta Archer Born— Died— Dau. of
Their children were:—		
1—Le Roy V. R.	Married	Mary Fleming Born— Died— Dau. of Gilbert Fleming and
Born—		
Died—		
2—		Annie J. Harriman Born— Died—
Their son was:—		
James Fleming Van Rensselaer Born—Dec. 4, 1844 Died—Jan. 3, 1900	Married Feb. 7, 1866	
120. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 116)	Married	
Born—	Married	
Died—July 8, 1874		

Their children were:—

1—Jeremiah V. R., 3rd (See below—No. 121)

2—Cornelia Neilson V. R.

Born—Apr. 4, 1868

Died—

3—Orlando Harriman V. R. (See below—No. 122)

4—Rutsen Schuyler V. R.

Born—Mar. 16, 1872

Died—Dec. 31, 1875

5—Mary Fleming V. R.

Born—Apr. 18, 1874

Died—June 21, 1875

6—James Fleming V. R. (See below—No. 123)

7—Anna Harriman V. R.

Born—Aug. 31, 1877

Died—

8—Katrina V. R.

Born—May 29, 1879

Died—

9—Mary Frances V. R.

Born—May 1, 1881

Died—

10—Robert Schuyler, V. R., 3rd

Born—May 27, 1882

Died—Dec. 13, 1890

Louis Cuthbert Masten

Born—

Died—

Maurice Edward Ginn

Born—

Died—

Rufus Janvier Briscoe, Jr.

Born—

Died—

Married

Oct. 8, 1904

Married

July 17, 1902

Married

Feb. 21, 1906

121. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, 4th (See No. 120)			Married Nov. 1889	Virginia Robinson Born— Died— Dau. of
Born—Oct. 22, 1866				
Died—				
Their children were:—				
1—Franklin Robinson V. R.				
Born—Aug. 18, 1890				
Died—				
2—Jeremiah V. R., 5th				
Born—July 27, 1893				
Died—				
3—William Beverly V. R.				
Born—Oct. 22, 1896				
Died—				
4—				
122. Orlando Harriman Van Rensselaer (See No. 120)			Married	Minnie Louise Kramer Born— Died— Dau. of
Born—Mar. 13, 1870				
Died—				
Their children were:—				
1—Robert Schuyler V. R., 4th				
Born—Sept. 19, 1900				
Died—				
2—Evelyn Lucille V. R.				
Born—Apr. 23, 1902				
Died—				
3—				

123. James Fleming Van Rensselaer (See No. 120)		Jane Boylan Glover
Born—Aug. 18, 1875	Married	Born—
Died—	Oct. 8, 1903	Died—
		Dau. of
<p>Their child was:—</p>		
Katrina V. R.		
Born—June 8, 1905	Married	
Died—		

125. Jeremias Van Rensselaer 5th, (See No. 115)

3rd son of Brig.-Gen. Robert V. R.

Born—1769

Dieel—

Their children were:—

1—Cornelia Rutzen V. R.

Born—

1798

Married

1792

Died—

May 20, 1817

1808

2—Alida V. R.

Born—

1800

Married

Judge Charles Holker Carroll

Born—May 4, 1794

Died—July 22, 1865

3—Catherine Schuyler V. R.

Born—

Unmarried

Died—

4—Robert V. R.

Born—

Married

Died—
1840

(No Issue)

5—Archibald Kane V. R.

Born—

Unmarried

Died—

6.—Jacob Rutsen V. R.

Born—

Married

Died—

Virginia Hutchins

Born—

Died--

7—James Carnahan V. R.

Born—

Died—

8—Jeremiah V. R.

Born—

Died—

Unmarried

Mary Hartwell

Born—

Died—

Married

126. Henry Van Rensselaer (See No. 115)	
4th Son of Brig.-Gen. Robert V. R.	
Born—Nov. 8, 1775	Married
Died—Nov. 19, 1852	Nov. 30, 1800
	Born—Jan. 14, 1779
	Died—Dec. 31, 1863
	Dau. of
	Catherine D. Hoffman

Their children were:—
 1.—Cornelia Rutsen V. R.
 Born:—
 Married:—
 Robert B. Rutgers
 Born:—

4—Angelica V. R.	Born—	1807	Married	Rufus Reed
	Died—	May 23 1881		(No Issue)

- 7—Harriet V. R.
Born— 1816
Died—Jan. 3, 1879
- 8—Harman Robert V. R.
Born— 1817
Died—Aug. 28, 1855

127. James Van Rensselaer, 1st, (See No. 115)

5th Son of Brig.-Gen. Robert V. R.

Born—Dec. 1, 1783

Died—Mar. 12, 1847

Married

May 11, 1811

Their children were:—

1—John Cullen V. R. (See below—No. 128)

2—Cornelia Rutsen V. R.

Born—July 24, 1813

Died—Jan. 10, 1906

3—Susan De Lancey Cullen V. R.

Born—Dec. 7, 1816

Died—Sept. 22, 1870

Married

Aug. 20, 1839

Henry Weston

Born—Feb. 12, 1806

Died—July 1, 1880

128. John Cullen Van Rensselaer (See No. 127)

Born—Feb. 16, 1812

Died—July 4, 1889

Married

May 17, 1838

Their children were:—

1—Mary V. R.

Born—May 7, 1839

Died—Feb. 5, 1871

2—Cornelia Georgina V. R.

Born—Nov. 3, 1840

Died—

3—Cullen V. R.

Born—Feb. 26, 1843

Died—Apr. 12, 1844

4—Schuyler V. R. (See below No. 129)

Susan De Lancey Cullen

Born—

Died—

Dau. of Charles Cullen and Lucy Kent

Cornelia Josepha Codwise

Born—Feb. 1, 1810

Died—Jan. 5, 1890

Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell

David Olyphant Vail

Born—1834

Died—April 7, 1865

5—James V. R.

Born—Dec. 6, 1847

Died—June 18, 1848

6—Susan De Lancey Cullen V. R.

Born—June 24, 1851

Died—

Married

Apr. 17, 1903

Alan Hartwell Strong

Born—

Died—

(No Issue)

129. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (See No. 128)

Born—July 6, 1845

Died—Mar. 5, 1884

Married

Apr. 14, 1873

Marianna Alley Griswold

Born—

Died—

Dau. of George Griswold and Lydia Alley

Their child was:—

1—George Griswold V. R.

Born—Feb. 11, 1875

Died—Apr. 22, 1894

130. Hendrick Johannes Van Rensselaer (See No. 102)			
3rd Son of Colonel Johannes V. R.			Rachel Douw
Born—Oct. 23, 1742			Born—
Died—Mar. 22, 1814		Married	Died—
	Nov. 16, 1765		Dau. of Volckert Petrus Douw and
Their son was:—			
Johannes Hendrick V. R.			Elizabeth Wendell
Born—Mar. 8, 1768		Married	Born—
Died—	1798		Died—
			Dau. of Hermanus Wendell

135. Major James Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 102)
(4th Son of Colonel Johannes V. R.)
Born— 1747
Died—Feb. 1, 1827

Married

Their child was:—

John Van Rensselaer (See below—No. 136)

James Van Rensselaer, 1st Married
June 3, 1789

Their children were:—

1—Angelica V. R.

Born—

Died—

Unmarried

83

2—Philip Schuyler V. R. (See below—No. 139)

136. John Van Rensselaer (See No. 135)

Born—Sept. 9, 1784

Died—July 26, 1870

Married

Elizabeth Van Cortlandt

Born—Mar. 24, 1787

Died—July 2, 1868

Dau. of

Their children were:—

1—James V. R., 2nd (See below—No. 137)

2—Catherine Van Cortlandt V. R.

Born—June 30, 1834

Died—Sept. 20, 1912

Married

Oct. 15, 1855

3—Stephen Van Cortlandt V. R.

Born—Mar. 23, 1836

Died—May 20, 1885

Married

Oct. 6, 1858

Catherine Van Cortlandt

Born—

Died—

Dau. of

(2nd) Mrs. Elsie (Schuyler) Bogert

Born—Feb. 5, 1760

Died—Sept. 26, 1836

Gratz Van Rensselaer (See No. 140)

Sarah Schuyler

Born—June 22, 1838

Died—

137. James Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 136)

Born—Apr. 1, 1811
Died—Dec. 1, 1840

Married
May 27, 1838

Margaret Duxbury
Born—Jan. 4, 1810
Died—Oct. 27, 1879

Their child was:—

James Henry Van Rensselaer, 1st (See below—No. 138)

138. James Henry Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 137)

Born—Jan. 21, 1839
Died—July 23, 1893

Married
Feb. 7, 1867

Margaret Rutgers Birch
Born—Mar. 29, 1843
Died—Jan. 8, 1896

Their children were:—

1—Elizabeth Van Cortlandt, V. R.

Born—Jan. 18, 1868
Died—
Married
Sept. 30, 1903

Charles Frederick Boell
Born—Sept. 1, 1870
Died—

2—Sarah Schuyler V. R.

Born—Feb. 15, 1870
Died—

3—James Henry V. R., 2nd

Born—Feb. 9, 1872
Died—
Married
Nov. 17, 1897

Florence M. Smillie
Born—
Died—

4—Marie Antoinette V. R.

Born—Mar. 17, 1874
Died—
Married
Sept. 14, 1898

Fritz Carl Friedrich Unger
Born—Oct. 5, 1866
Died—

5—Margaret Rutgers V. R.

Born—Aug. 16, 1879
Died—
Married
June 4, 1902

Dr. Antonie Phineas Voislawsky
Born—June 5, 1782
Died—

6—Rebecca Coffing V. R.

Born—May 9, 1885
Died—
Married
Sept. 18, 1913

Clarence Baker Tippet
Born—July 24, 1884

139. Philip Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 1st (See No. 135)
 Born—Nov. 28, 1797
 Died—May 8, 1862
 Married
 Sept. 27, 1826
 Their child was:
 Gratz V. R. (See below—No. 140)
140. Gratz Van Rensselaer (See No. 139)
 Born—Apr. 17, 1834
 Died—Jan. 20, 1890
 Married
 Oct. 17, 1855
 Their children were:—
- 1—Elizabeth Rutgers V. R.
 Born—June 30, 1857
 Died—
 2—Cortlandt Schuyler V. R.
 Born—Nov. 22, 1859
 Died—
 - 3—John Van Rensselaer
 Born—Apr. 4, 1862
 Died—
- Henrietta Ann Schuyler
 Born—Aug. 2, 1796
 Died—Nov. 21, 1875
 Dau. of John H. Schuyler and
 Catherine Van Cortlandt Van Rensse-
 laer
 Born—June 30, 1834
 Died—Sept. 20, 1912
 Dau. of John V. R. and Elizabeth Van
 Cortlandt
- George Lawrence Hull
 Born—May 8, 1850
 Died—Apr. 29, 1879
 Horace Macauley
 Born—Mar. 16, 1864
 Died—
 Dau. of William Macauley and
 Mary Johnston
 Born—May 8, 1872
 Died—
 Dau. of Dr. William Waring Johnston and
 Effie Ladd

- 4--Margaret V. R.
Born--Dec. 26, 1865
Died--
5--Philip Schuyler V. R., 2nd
Born--Oct. 19, 1870
Died-- 1885

141. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, IV (See No. 101)	(1st) Elizabeth Van Brugh
(3rd Son of Hendrick V. R., 3rd)	Born---
Born--May 8, 1712	Died---
Died--July 9, 1793	Dau. of
Married	
Oct. 16, 1735	
Their children were:--	
1--Hendrick V. R.	
Died--Unmarried	
2--Johannes V. R.	
Died--Unmarried	
3--Jeremias V. R., IV	Helena Lansing
Born--July 5, 1740	
Died--Feb. 19, 1810	Married
4--Margaretta V. R.	
Born--	Francis Nicoll
Died--	Married
5--Col. Johannes V. R.	
Born--	Frances Nicoll
Died--	Married
6--Catherine V. R.	
Born--	Hermanus Wendell
Died--	Married
7--David V. R.	
Born--July 8, 1749	
Died--June 19, 1798	Married
	Maria Schuyler
	(No Issue)

8—Kiliaen V. R., 2nd, of Claverack	Maria White
Born—July 8, 1749	
Died—Dec. 14, 1849	
9—Peter V. R.	Maria Ten Broeck
Born—Dec. 24, 1751	
Died—Apr. 23, 1816	
Hendrick Van Rensselaer, IV	(2nd) Mrs. Alida (Livingston) Rutsen
Married	
Apr. 7, 1852	

150. Colonel Kiliaen Van Rensselaer of Claverack (See No. 101)
 (4th Son of Hendrick V. R., 3rd)
 Born— 1717
 Died—Dec. 28, 1781

(1st) Harriet Schuyler
 Born—Mar. 6, 1720
 Died—Oct. 17, 1763
 Dau. of Nicholas Schuyler and Elsie Wendell

Their children were:—

1—Hendrick Kiliaen V. R. (See below—No. 151)

2—Philip V. R. (See below—No. 153)

3—Nicholas V. R.

Born—

Died—

(Served in Revolution)

4—Kiliaen K. V. R. (See below—No. 155)

5—Catherine V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

William Ludlow

6—Elsie V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

Abraham A. Lansing

7—Maria V. R.

Born—

Died—

Married

Leonard Gansevoort, Jr.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 1st, of Claverack Married

(2nd) Maria Low

Sept. 18, 1769

Born—

(No Issue)

Died—

151. Hendrick Kiliaen Van Rensselaer (See No. 150)
 Born—July 28, 1744
 Died—1816
 Married 1764
 (1st) Alida Bratt
 Born—
 Died—
 Dau. of and
 Their son was:—
 Maj.-Gen. Solomon V. R. (See below—No. 152)
 Hendrick K. Van Rensselaer Married
 (2nd) Nancy G. Simmons
152. Maj.-Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer (See No. 151)
 Born—Aug. 6, 1774
 Died—Apr. 23, 1852
 Married Jan. 17, 1797
 Harriet Van Rensselaer
 Born—
 Died—
 Dau. of Lt. Col. Philip Van Rensselaer and
 Maria Sanders
 Their child was:—
 Harriet Maria V. R.
 Born—Feb. 22, 1816
 Died—Jan. 21, 1897
 Married Dec. 26, 1838
 Peter Edward Elmendorf
 Born—
 Died—
153. Philip Van Rensselaer (See No. 150)
 Born—May 19, 1747
 Died—Mar. 3, 1798
 Married Feb. 24, 1768
 Maria Sanders
 Born—
 Died—
 Dau. of
 Their children were:—
 1—Robert Sanders V. R. (See below—No. 154)
 2—Harriet V. R.
 Born—
 Died—
 Married
 Maj.-Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer (See
 No. 152)

154. Robert Sanders Van Rensselaer (See No. 153)			
Born—Jan. 9, 1773	Married	Catherine Nicholas Bogart	
Died—Jan. 31, 1832	Oct. 9, 1800	Born—	
		Died—	
		Dau. of	and
Their child was:—		Dr. Alonzo Putnam	
Harriet Maria V. R.	Married	Born—Oct.	1826
Born—Sept. 12, 1827		Died—Aug. 29, 1892	
Died—Aug. 15, 1860			

155. Kiliaen K. Van Rensselaer (See No. 150)

Born—June 9, 1763
Died—June 18, 1845

Married
Jan. 27, 1791

Margaretta Sanders
Born—June 20, 1764
Died—Apr. 21, 1830

Dau. of John Sanders and Deborah Glen

They had four sons and four daughters, among them:—

John Sanders V. R.

Caroline V. R.

Married

Phineas P. Hillhouse

Rev. Maunsell V. R. (See below—No. 156)

156. Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer (See No. 155)

Born—Apr. 15, 1819
Died—Mar. 7, 1900

Married
Sept. 23, 1847

Sarah Ann Taylor

Born—Feb. 12, 1826
Died—Sept. 16, 1906

Dau. of James Taylor and Anne Béloste

Their son was:—

Maunsell V. R., 2nd (See below No. 157)

157. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, 2nd (See No. 156)

Born—Apr. 29, 1859
Died—

Married
Oct. 24, 1884

Isabella Mason
Born—Feb. 26, 1861
Died—

Dau. of Arthur Mason and Amelia Caroline Taylor

Their children were:—

1—Bernard Sanders, V. R.

Born—Jan. 1, 1886
Died—
Married
June 30, 1915

Rose Caroline Tillotson
Born—Aug. 24, 1888
Died—

Dau. of James Tillotson and Rose Carew

- 2—Arthur Mason V. R.
 Born—June 29, 1888
 Died—
- 3—Maud Weyman V. R.
 Born—Dec. 22, 1889
 Died—
- 4—Alexander Taylor Mason V. R.
 Born—June 10, 1892
 Died—
- 5—Kiliaen Maunsell V. R.
 Born—Sept. 19, 1898
 Died—
- Elizabeth West Post
 Born—June 14, 1904
 Died—
 Dau. of Waldron Kintzing Post and Mary
 Perkins

2646

